

Some Recent Brides and Their Bridesmaids



MISS FLORENCE SHEEDY.

The wedding of Jay Gould, second son of George Jay Gould, and Miss Annie Douglas Graham, daughter of the late John Graham, took place in St. Thomas's church last week. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, stepfather and mother of the bride, gave a reception for the relatives and intimate friends of the families at Mr. Vos's studio at 15 West Sixty-seventh street.

Miss Graham walked up the aisle on the arm of her stepfather, by whom she was given in marriage. Before her went the ushers, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., the bridegroom's brother-in-law; Harvey Graham, the bride's brother; Rush Estee, T. Chesley Richardson, Jr.; Julius Noyes and J. Henry Alexandre, Jr.

The bride wore a gown of modified Empire style of white satin with a veil of Brussels lace. She carried a bouquet of large white roses with orange blossoms. The only jewelry she wore was an old-fashioned pearl necklace.

Following the bride came her matron of honor, Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, who was Miss Elizabeth Bertron of this city, and the two bridesmaids, Miss Marjorie Whitlock of this city and Miss

Anita Van Dyke of Milwaukee. All three wore gowns of pale yellow satin with over draperies of net and lace of the same color. The waists were of lace with cap sleeves. The bridesmaids wore hats of the same yellow lace and carried bouquets of roses. Mrs. Fahnestock had on a hat of black erin and feathers.

The bride is of a Hawaiian family which had things to say about running affairs there before the last dynasty came in. Mrs. Vos, the bride's mother, was at one time Princess Kaiulani. She married Douglas Graham and after his death Hubert Vos.

In St. Thomas's Church Miss Katharine H. Tilford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, was married to Stanley Grafton Mortimer, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating, in the presence of a large gathering of New York and Tuxedo society. There was a full choral service. The church was decorated with palms, snail and spring flowers. The pews in the center aisle were marked with large standards of pink roses and the chancel was massed with baskets of white and pink cut flowers.

The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin and a veil of



BRIDESMAIDS FOR MRS. STANLEY GRAFTON MORTIMER, WHO WAS MISS KATHERINE H. TILFORD, LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS WILFRIDA MORTIMER, MISS VIRGINIA ALEXANDRE, MISS ROSE O'NEIL KANE AND MISS ELLA HAVEN. THE MAID OF HONOR IS MISS ANNETTE TILFORD



BRIDESMAIDS FOR MRS. FRANK H. BUCK, JR., WHO WAS MISS ZAYDA J. ZABRISKIE, FROM RIGHT TO LEFT: MISS ELLA M. LINDLEY, MISS CAROLINE LEE MILLS, MISS HELEN FREW, MISS CATHERINE RUBIN, MISS OLIVE BRENNFIELD AND MISS GEORGINA HANSON



MRS. JAY GOULD.

old Venetian point lace. She carried a bouquet of pale yellow roses. She wore also a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. Her attendants, the Misses Ella Haven, Virginia Alexandre, Wilfrida Mortimer and Rose O'Neil Kane, wore gowns of erise chiffon over pink satin, with sashes of electric blue velvet. Their white straw hats were trimmed with pink roses and faced with electric blue velvet. They carried bouquets of pink roses.

Little Annette Tilford, sister of the bride, was the flower girl. She wore a frock of white muslin, with hat to correspond. Mrs. Tilford, mother of the bride, was in silver gray satin and chiffon, with gray straw hat topped with gray plumes. Richard Mortimer, Jr., brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Richmond Talbot, Henry S. Hooker, Griswold Lorillard, Grafton Chapman, John Rutherford, Francis O. French, George B. Wagstaff and H. Gallatin Pell.

At the wedding of Miss Zayda J. Zabriskie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian B. Zabriskie, to Frank H. Buck, Jr., of San Francisco in the Church of the Transfiguration, Misses Olive Grenfield, Ella M. Lindley, Carolyn Lee Mills, Helen

Frew, Marguerite Marvin, Catherine du Bois and Georgine Hanson attended the bride. They wore rose-colored satin and chiffon trimmed in gold and their hats of gold lace were trimmed with roses. They carried bouquets of sunrise roses.

Daniel Lamont of San Francisco was best man and the ushers were Messrs. Shawhan of San Francisco, Edward C. Harris of Georgia, Glenn E. Whisler of Boston, Raymond Gauche, Charles H. Weeland and George K. Bainbridge of New York. Following the ceremony there was a reception at Sherry's.

Cane With a Whistle.

From the London Globe.

Walking sticks, like sleeves and parasols, undergo fashion changes. We have already the handle of the umbrella or parasol in the shape of the bonbonniere, the vaporizer and the bottle of smelling salts. In regard to the walking stick there is that of the cigar case, the pencil, the purse and the terrible sword stick.

Now we have the "cane sifflet," a great convenience for calling taxis and other vehicles. There is something in the last invention, for the chauffeur can easily be summoned at the end of the play by a preconcerted arrangement as to the signal to be made with the whistle.

ENGLAND'S WOMAN PUBLISHER

MISS GRACE ALLEN'S FAMILY ASSOCIATION WITH RUSKIN.

Her Father Was the Publisher of Ruskin's Works and She Succeeded to the Business—She Is the Only Woman Publisher in England—Likes American Women.

Miss Grace Allen, the only woman publisher in England and a daughter of George Allen, who was first the engraver for John Ruskin and later the publisher of his works, passed through New York recently on her way back to London after a lecture tour in this country. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. Margaret Ruskin, the mother of the author, and she knew John Ruskin from her earliest childhood.

"I remember distinctly the day my father returned from a visit to Denmark Hill, the Ruskin home, and told my mother that it had been decided that he should publish Fors Clavigera," Miss Allen said to a reporter. "Mother was in bed and I had been left in charge during the temporary absence of her nurse. Though I was only a little girl at the time I was thrilled by the knowledge that something great was about to happen in our family."

The firm name was George Allen & Co. and all the work was done there in our home. Each and every member of the family took part in it, so you see I became a publisher's assistant while I was still in pinafores. All during my school days I helped my father in every possible way.

"Fortunately my father was a practical man. Had he not been I don't really know where the venture would have led, because Mr. Ruskin had such peculiar ideas about publishing. In the first place he never ceased to reproach my father for failing the trouble to keep accounts. He wanted father to have three boxes, one box in which to keep the pennies used to cover the postage on his books, another box for the sixpences and a third box for the shillings. That was to do away with keeping accounts. He insisted that there should be no free copies or reviews, no interviews or informal given to the newspapers and no discount allowed to booksellers. He said booksellers should pay the bookseller's amount they considered his services worth and not have it added to the price of the book. It was uphill work publishing for Ruskin, but my father suc-

ceeded because he was reared in affluent circumstances that so many people contend that John Ruskin was arrogant and dictatorial. In reality he was quite the reverse. He was not only charming to grown people but he was beloved by all the children who ever knew him. His having had everything that money could buy all his life made him a little difficult for some persons to understand. I never heard of his riding in a bus but once in his life. If he didn't have his own carriage he hired one.

"He didn't get the love of his life, however. He was in love with two women but never with his wife. In 1871 he told my father that while at college, when he was less than 15, he became desperately in love with Adele Cloughide Benson, the daughter of his father's Spanish partner in the wine business. He said she had led him on and when he finally proposed she laughed at him and treated his love, which to him was most serious, as matter for jest.

"My father told me that even at that late date, 1871, Ruskin spoke of her with bitterness, saying her flippant treatment of him had affected his whole life. She was a beautiful, vivacious girl and nobody wondered that he lost his heart to her, though it would have been remarkable had she fancied such a serious young man as he was at the time.

"There was nothing romantic about his marriage except its tragic ending. He had not recovered from his attack of call love when he met Euphemia Chalmers Gray, a beautiful Scotch girl and the daughter of old friends of his parents. Both his father and his mother were anxious for him to marry her, so much so that his father paid her father's debts to the amount of \$5,000. Their marriage was a marriage in name only.

"Mrs. John Ruskin's love affair with William began while the two Mills brothers were in Scotland one summer with the Ruskins. Mills used Mrs. Ruskin as his model for the wife in his painting, 'The Order of Release.' It was while he was making sketches of her head for this painting that they fell in love with each other.

"Rose La Touche, the girl who was really the love of John Ruskin's life, was born just one year after Ruskin was married, though he never saw her until 1861. She was the daughter of an Irish

banker and I have heard that her mother and father were a strikingly handsome couple. Ruskin proposed to her, or rather spoke to her parents, when she was about 17. Because of her youth her parents refused their consent, but Rose promised to wait for him. He wore her promise between two gold plates over his heart and always kept the date, February 2, as a festival.

"His best work was inspired by her and though they were never married he always felt that they would have been had she lived. Some of the most beautiful and touching letters I have ever read were written to him by her. When she reached her twenty-first birthday, which was the date named by her parents as the end of Ruskin's probation, her health was too poor for her to marry. Instead of getting stronger she went into a decline and she died in 1873. Ruskin never recovered from the shock.

"At the time my father became Ruskin's engraver and general assistant he had four offers. One was from Daniel Rossetti, of whom he had taken drawing lessons, to become a partner in the firm with himself and William Morris. The firm was afterward known as Morris, Foxworthy & Co. Daniel Rossetti was to company. My father elected to accept Mr. Ruskin's offer, though it was the least lucrative of the four open to him. I became my father's assistant, partly that I can truthfully say I have grown up in the publishing business.

"Up to 1890 all the work was done in the country and it was a home industry in which every member of the household shared. My mother used to work until the small hours of the night getting out books just at the time Mr. Ruskin wanted them. I was usually an assistant, in which he made me and my two brothers members of the firm. He did this to protect my father and his family in case of his death. Mr. Ruskin had me put in the deed as a son of my father. We remained in the country until 1890, when father decided it was best for us to go up to London. The deed came into effect in 1905, at the death of my father, and in less than twenty-four hours after he had passed away I had to go up to London and face his vacant chair.

"I had always sat in the same room with my father and I can't recall that he ever did anything. I mean any business deal, without consulting me. I am the only woman in the business at present. It is not intentional, but an accident. Even our typists are men. I have found my sex a drawback in a good many instances, but no sex. A number of authors and business men object to doing business with me because I am a woman.

"I enjoy my work and believe it to be a field in every particular suited to women. Personally I believe a publishing firm made up of both men and women would be best. A woman's intuition is a great assistance and complemented by a man's power of reasoning and mastering financial details I believe the best results would be obtained.

"I am returning to London with new ideas on the woman question because of a conversation I had while in Richmond with Miss Mary Johnston. Miss Johnston had me to dine with her and it was then that we talked about women's suffrage. I must admit that I had been prejudiced by the militant methods of some of the suffragists. I should never have joined such a spectacular body of women. When Miss Johnston said to me, 'All we women want is the privilege of choosing the father of our children; we believe making women the equal of men politically is the only way we will ever get it.' I became more lenient to the suffragists."

"After I had been here in America a few

days I ceased to wonder that American girls coming over to England should carry off the best matrimonial prizes. The women of America are so genuine. In Richmond I met a number of ladies, married and unmarried, but not one of them appeared to me to be posing. If they knew a thing they were not ashamed to admit it and if they didn't they were equally candid."

"In England the women are all afraid of people, especially men, will think them blue stockings if they show an acquaintance with any subject outside the home. I haven't met a woman like that since I came to this country. If they are cultured or love to read they don't care if the whole world, men included, knows it. It is very refreshing and I don't at all wonder at the Englishmen for falling in love with such women."

"Another thing that has impressed me very favorably in New York is the hotels exclusively for women. It is a very good thing, especially for women coming as strangers to such a large city, as I have done. I don't understand why some enterprising hotel manager in London and Paris doesn't follow your example. I am sure it would be appreciated by a large number of women."

"Before my arrival I had expected to find it a sort of convent where men were not allowed to enter the door. When I saw men behind the desk and in various capacities throughout the hotel I was considerably relieved, but when I found that from the parlor floor down men had all the privileges given in other hotels and restaurants I was charmed."

"I am returning to England charmed with my visit to America. I shall advise my countrywomen to follow the example of the American girls and be genuine, to stop posing for the benefit of men and trying to do the things they think men like. My visit here has convinced me that men like women of brains and culture not only for friends and companions but for wives and the mothers of their children."

UNDERGROUND STREAMS

Help to Supply Some Buildings With Water—Post Office One of Them.

There are a few buildings in downtown New York which can boast of having their own private water supply. These buildings don't have to depend altogether on the city water mains and some of them possibly could get along if the city water was cut off entirely.

The reason for this is the fact that here and there in the downtown district are underground streams of fresh water and these buildings have been fortunate enough to tap them. Recently some old buildings on Park place were altered and made into one large building. In the course of the alterations borings were made and a stream of water was encountered at a depth of thirty-two feet. The building now has a pumping apparatus and is making use of this water in many ways, though not for drinking purposes.

There are several buildings on Chambers street and Reade street which have such auxiliary systems. Probably the latest and most complete in this respect downtown is Uncle Sam's.

In building the foundations for the Post Office he was fortunate to strike a stream of water which has kept him fairly well supplied ever since. Were it not for this Uncle Sam's water bill would probably be big. In fact all of the buildings so situated have reason to be thankful when it comes time to pay water charges, for it means a saving of many dollars to them in a year.

COUCH HAMMOCK NOVELTIES.

The Newest of Them Can Be Made Into Stationary Cots.

The other day a salesman was explaining the evolution of the couch hammock to three women, two of whom intended to purchase.

"Four years ago, when they first came out," said he, "this was the design." Turning up the tufted cushion or mattress he showed a foundation made of rope stretched in a block pattern from the wooden binding. "This was all right as a support, but when the hammock was used for a bed, rope, it was found, did not take the place of a spring."

"A few months later a manufacturer produced a couch hammock with a woven wire or swivel spring, and this sold so well that a hammock with a better make of steel spring came out the next season, followed by a fourth and a fifth, each an improvement on the last, the latest appearing this season and including all the up to date features of the best bed springs. Incidentally the rope bottom hammocks now cost about half the price asked for them at the start, which is another way of saying that the practice of sleeping out of doors has passed the status of a fad and developed into an established custom."

"The evolution of the spring is only one of several new developments incidental to couch hammocks. For instance, some of the newest can be made stationary."

"It isn't every one who can go to sleep or enjoy sleeping in a swinging cot, and before the couch hammock had been on the market one season there were hints dropped that the thing would be more useful if it could be unhooked from the supports at night and used like a cot."

"Some persons did let it down to the floor and slept in it like that, but to raise it a little from the floor was what most purchasers would prefer, and that led to two new designs appearing this season."

One design the women found had folding steel legs attached to the frame, which when let down made the hammock about the height of an ordinary cot. The other design had a steel rod running lengthwise of the hammock on either side and dropped about six inches below the spring. Let down the hammock is about the height of a trundle bed.

One of the most stylish of the newest designs in couch hammocks is of best quality khaki color canvas, back, ends and seat, the latter upholstered and having a short valance along the front edge. Another variety, popular for piazzas, has a back and ends of plain khaki canvas and a dark green tufted seat. White canvas with green seats and green canvas with green denim are favorite combinations for outdoor wear, in which case the

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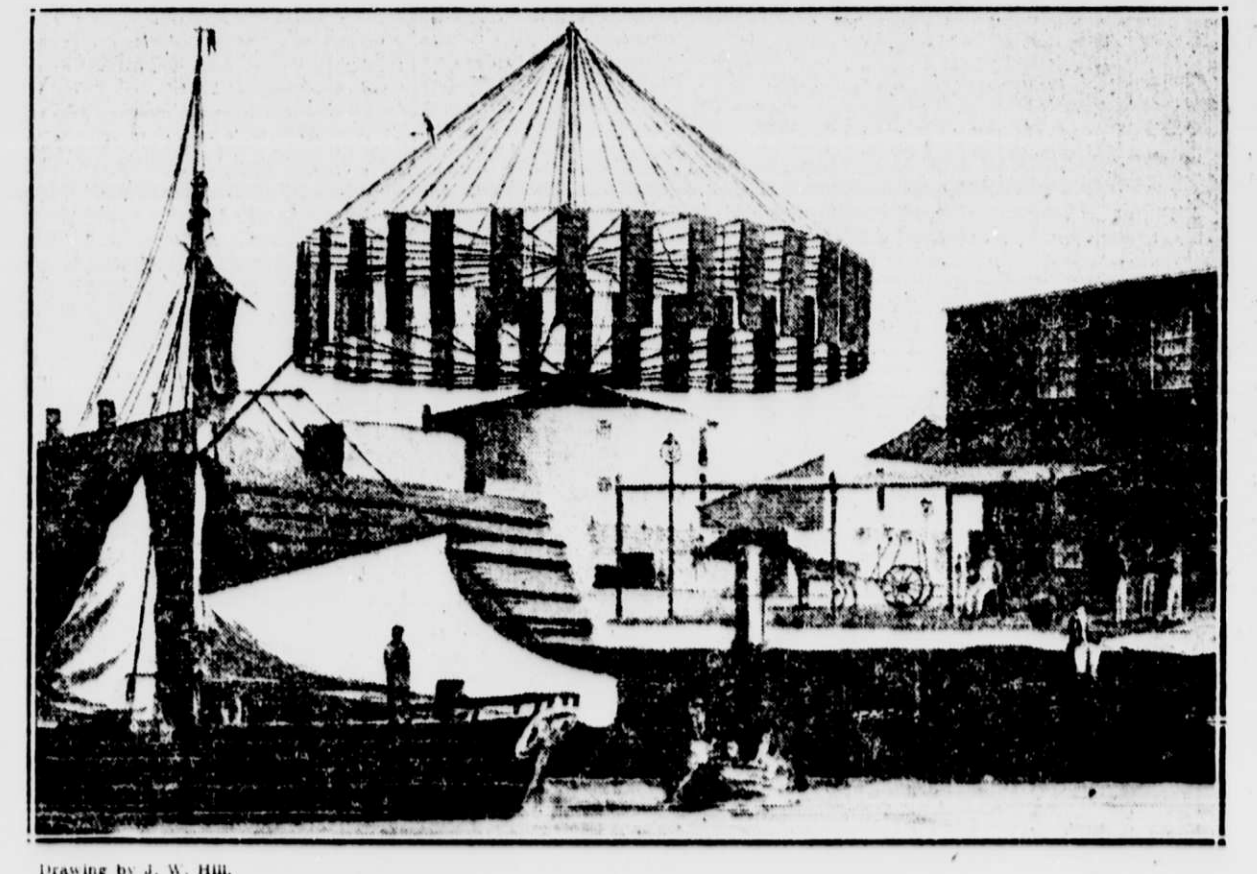
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Drawing by J. W. Hill.